

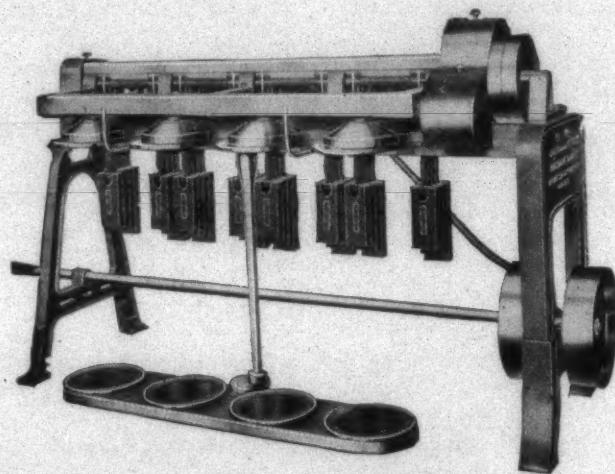
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

NUMBER 22

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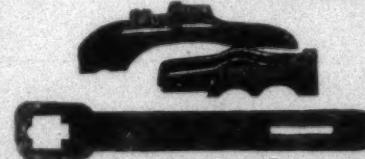
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

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Can Hold South American Trade

Upon the North American manufacturer himself rests the answer to the question of whether the United States will be able to hold the South American trade that it has gained at the expense of several of the European countries.

This is the opinion expressed in the current issue of the *Weekly Export Bulletin* of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. By a course of reasoning, the article in question finds that it is most likely prosperity will be evident throughout South America at the close of the war, thus insuring good markets in these countries. It is regarded as somewhat of a foregone conclusion that, if United States manufacturers have been taking advantage of the emergency that forced the South Americans to buy from them, this business will be lost as soon as it is possible to revert to old sources.

The *Weekly Export Bulletin* says:

"Preliminary to an attempt to find the answer to this question, there must be a full appreciation of two fundamental considerations. In the first place, at the present time speculation regarding possibilities of after war trade is just as difficult where South America is concerned, as it would be with any other part of the world. The conditions that will prevail in the southern continent after hostilities are over are not now known and cannot be clearly foreseen. In the second place, speculation can be indulged in with the full understanding that it must be in the most general terms only, and that any statement made will not apply equally to all the countries on the continent, nor, in the case of some of them, to all parts of the same country. The underlying conditions are not the same. Yet, taking due account of these limitations, it is possible to consider one or two phases of this question of South American trade prospects.

"Will the restoration of a world's peace effect South America favorably or unfavorably?

"In attempting to answer this question, there should be considered the manner in which the South American countries have been affected by the war up to the present time. After the first shock, the effects of which lasted about a year, there were very evident signs of recovery in nearly all of them. In fact, the shock was, in many instances, needed to awaken the people to a realization of their too great dependence on the outside world

for the development of their national resources.

"The shock was felt in different parts of the structure of the several countries but the effects were almost identical in each case. There was a general stagnation of trade, followed by prompt curtailment of credits and with the inevitable results. The financially weak were forced to the wall, speculators saw their prospective winnings vanish into thin air and the receipts of the governments and of the great public utility companies fell off alarmingly. Old markets for the all too limited number of products were lost; the usual sources of supply were cut off.

"Then followed enforced retrenchments by the governments as well as by individuals. Old stocks were brought out of dark corners where they had accumulated the dust of years, and were sold to supply the necessities of a buying public no longer able to insist upon this or that particular kind or pattern. Many firms who had overbought in prosperous times were able to turn dead stock into hard cash. Then came the new war-born demands for nitrates, for rubber, for coffee, for meats and cereals, at prices which grew even greater. A new confidence became manifest in commercial and industrial circles. A great lesson had been learned. The advantages of economy, conservatism, self-reliance and of a pay-as-you-go system had been inculcated.

"If the lesson will only endure, there is every reason to believe that the end of the war will find South America at least as prosperous as it was at the beginning of the conflict.

"How will the restoration of a world's peace affect the trade of the United States with South American countries?

"This second question is not so easily answered. There are so many factors to be considered, not the least of which will be the ability of Europe to assume its old position as purveyor in chief to the South American countries. But, broadly speaking, it would seem that the future of the trade of the United States with South America depends in an equal degree upon the use which American manufacturers and exporters have made of their opportunities.

"If the unusual and largely unexpected demands from South American merchants have been met with due regard to future business, there is little reason to doubt the contin-

uance of relations established under stress of necessity. But, if great opportunity for investment.

American manufacturers and exporters have taken advantage of that necessity to ask unreasonably high prices, to impose needlessly stringent terms or to furnish unsatisfactory goods, new customers acquired in the emergency will abruptly terminate their business relations just as soon as they can reestablish the connections formerly maintained with European manufacturers.

"While the future of the trade of the United States with South America thus lies largely in the hands of the individual, the methods of American manufacturers in the emergency have been on the whole conducive to the maintenance of a good part of this recently acquired business."

Cotton Mills and Machinery in China

The cotton mill and cotton machinery problem is receiving much attention in the Shanghai consular district, where this industry is chiefly represented. However, while the cotton-manufacturing industry in China may at present be a profitable investment for a Chinese, it does not follow that it is profitable for one living outside of the country. This is on account of the abnormal state of affairs brought about by the present exchange market, the far-reaching effects of which all foreigners in China fully realize.

To the Chinese the present situation offers certain distinct advantages. His silver money will buy practically as much land, raw material, buildings, and labor as it ever would, and furthermore it can purchase far more gold with which to pay for the machinery than has been possible during recent years. On

the other hand, in contrast to the Chinaman, the American or British investor, living in a foreign land and measuring his wealth in gold, who contemplates investing his money in some industry in China, will find that he must pay an exorbitant sum for silver with which to buy land, buildings, raw materials and labor, and he will be running the risk that should exchange return to a level equal to the "normal" of the last 10 years, then the its present equipment, but it is capable of being increased to 200,000 may not buy sufficient gold to warrant the investment in the first capacity. It is a duplicate of another cotton mill already established at Wusih, the yarn from which

situation as one affording him a

great opportunity for investment. An interesting report of the annual general meeting of one of the Shanghai cotton yarn spinning companies (the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., at Shanghai, in charge of British interests) directs attention to the fact that the business of cotton yarn spinning in China was not uniformly profitable during the year 1916. The indebtedness of the company increased 34 per cent during the year, notwithstanding the fact that conditions during the latter half of the year improved and allowed a profit on the business during that period. The cause of the loss is given as the poor demand for yarn as a result of the political unrest in China during 1915 and the first half of 1916, and the high price of cotton. However, the outlook for the future is said to be promising.

As a result of the unprofitable year's business, it was decided at a stockholders' meeting held immediately after the general meeting that the yarn-spinning company should be liquidated and the deficit thus obliterated and that a spinning and weaving company should be organized. The reason for this action was stated to be that the results of local mills for the past year have demonstrated that only those mills that have weaving plants have worked at a profit and that in unfavorable years mill having looms have been able to do a profitable business through the sale of their cloth when a profit could not be made on yarn.

It would seem from the action of the company referred to that any concern that might hereafter consider the erection of a cotton-spinning plant in the Shanghai district should seriously weigh the advantages of being able to weave as well as to spin cotton.

As an example of the progress of China and the Chinese in the field of manufactures, the recent official opening of a large cotton mill at Wusih, located in the Shanghai district, may be cited. This concern, which is reported as having an authorized capital of about \$500,000 and a subscribed capital of nominal \$400,000 has been erected within the last two years. It is equipped with some 15,000 ring spindles as its present equipment, but it is capable of being increased to 200,000 or 250,000 spindles, as its ultimate capacity. It is a duplicate of another cotton mill already established at Wusih, the yarn from which

(Continued on Page 16.)

The War With Germany and South American Trade.

(By Charles Lyon Chandler, in "Latin-American Opportunities.")

During the past thirty months the United States has made great gains in permanent foreign commerce. It would be very damaging to our trade interests to allow this commerce to diminish or to be unduly interfered with.

At the outbreak of the European war the English merchants and exporters did themselves incalculable good by announcing "business as usual." England knew perfectly well that it was just as much a part of her preparedness to keep up her foreign trade as it was to send guns and men over to France. For the eleven months ended November, 1916, Great Britain exported to Central and South America 475,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, as against 275,000,000 yards in the same months of 1915, and 276,000,000 yards in the corresponding period of 1914. Before the war, during the same months of 1913, which was the high record year of import trade in Central and South America, Great Britain's exports of cotton cloth to these countries were only 74,000,000 yards more than those for the eleven months in 1916. These few figures show what good care Great Britain is taking of just one of her export products despite war conditions. To be sure, England had a tremendous merchant marine at her disposal, just as the United States had in the Napoleonic wars. England also had a well-organized system of shipbuilding which has been of incalculable benefit to her. And she has not lagged behind her people in promoting and sustaining their foreign trade. The English consular service was cleared of foreigners of all kinds, and commercial attaches and special agents have been sent by England all over the world to keep up the reputation of the British Isles.

France has not been backward. She has sent special representatives to many countries in South America, and although her export business has been much more crippled than England's, owing to the fact that so many of her factories were in the hands of the Germans, the brave fight that she has made to hold her foreign trade is worthy of admiration and study.

After the first excitement of the entry of the United States into its first real foreign war is over, no one should neglect his export opportunity, particularly to the South American countries which are so eagerly supporting us in the position our President has taken. A combined action of this sort will have a permanent effect in more closely uniting the nations of the new world. This will be true of all phases of our relations with the other American republics. It will give them a clearer understanding of the United States in general, and of our mobilized and trained resources in particular. It will never do to allow our commercial relations with Latin America to slacken even for a moment.

A war has tremendous economic advantages. No industrial country has ever gone to war without learning intensified efficiency in every branch of manufacture and industry. For forty years after the Napoleonic wars England was the gain counter of the world. Her merchants went into every part of the world and her trade pre-eminence became unquestioned in many countries. The impetus given to British manufacturers during the thirty years previous to 1815 has been of incalculable benefit to England. The Franco-Prussian war did far more good for the German Empire commercially than politically. It was only after that war, when the German industries had been mobilized and organized and the German chemists had begun to play their part in preparedness, that the German steamship lines started to ply all over the world, German banks were founded in competitive foreign markets, and united Germany was commercially aroused.

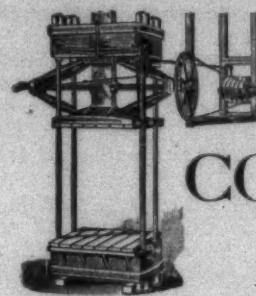
This is exactly the time when American firms should send their representatives to the different South American countries if for no other purpose than to carefully investigate the markets there for their respective products. One hundred years ago the United States had far more in proportion of the commerce of Latin America than today. The War of 1812 had set men thinking of something bigger than their own little communities. This war had followed a period in which the British armies in Spain and Portugal had been fed by vessels from Alexandria, Va., Norfolk and Charleston. There has never been a case of history repeating itself so precisely applicable as conditions then and today. Our enormous shipments to Russia in 1916 are paralleled by the \$6,000,000 which we exported to that country in 1811. American shipping then crowded the ports of Russia. So anxious were the European countries to have our supplies that it was nearly two years after the War of 1812 was declared before Great Britain blockaded the United States coast north of Cape Cod. Even all through that war vessels from the Chesapeake and Potomac kept receiving special licenses to carry cargoes of Virginia and Maryland wheat to Wellington's armies. It is perfectly true that at that time there were wealthy families in Richmond and Norfolk who could not afford to have sugar on their tables because of the interference with our West Indian trade; but the foundation of many a fortune on our coast ports was laid in the shipping of this period.

The first thing to do in real preparedness is to permanently built up our ship-building facilities. The Federal Shipping Board has inaugurated a most patriotic and far-reaching movement by promoting the construction of wooden vessels in various ports. Whether we consider this from a money-making point of view, or from that of mere preparedness, it is one of the most vital steps that we must take to insure our commercial independence. This is particularly true of the southeastern ports, of which Norfolk is the only one thus far that has

carried shipbuilding to any serious extent. It is true that vessels are of Georgia, by maintaining its extent. It is true that vessels are being built at Savannah, Brunswick, a excellent industrial school for negroes Jacksonville and elsewhere, but if at Savannah, has taken a great step the same amount of time, money and energy were put into the development of ship-building at these places that is going into cotton and hosiery mills in the interior of the south the benefits would be incalculable in the long run. The State than at various ports in the north.

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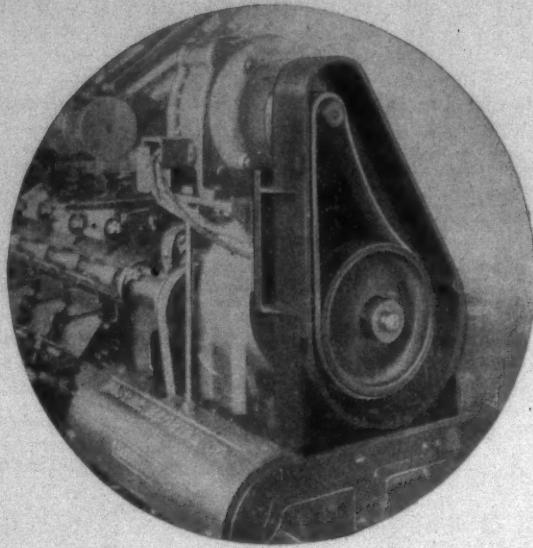
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WARRENVILLE, S. C.

June 26, 1917.

Mr. H. L. Scaife, Pres.

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Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of the 11th, wish to state that we have one thousand twenty-eight inch Draper Looms. All equipped with your cam patches, also adjustable rocker shaft bearings. Both are working very satisfactory. I think your rocker shaft bearings should be placed on new looms.

Yours very truly,
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Supt., A. T. Brown.

ORDER RECORD

(Warren Mfg. Co.)

Date	Quantity
Dec. 13, 1915	48 devices
Feb. 24, 1916	72 devices
July 15, 1916	2004 devices

NOTE—We are unable to fill orders for rocker shaft bearings at this time.—Clinton Cam Co.

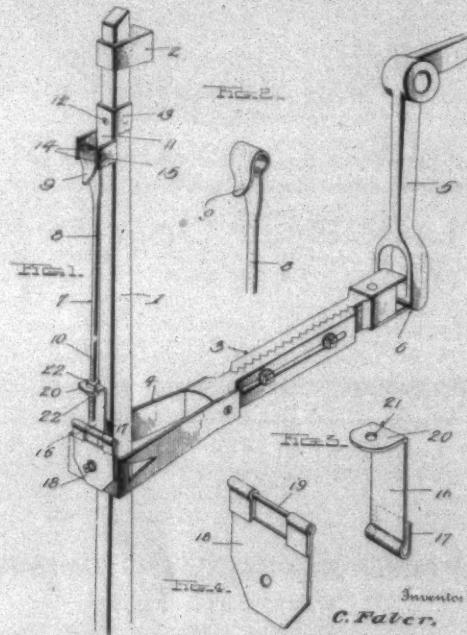
Lug Strap Support for Looms

Charles Faber of Bridgewater, with a rocker arm 5 by a hinge connection, as clearly shown at 6 in the drawings.

My invention essentially relates to the connection between the yoke of the lug strap that surrounds the picker stick and the picker stick. This connection comprises a coupling member 7 which has its upper end pivotally and detachably connected with the picker stick, while the lower end of the same is pivotally and detachably connected with the yoke of the lug strap. This coupling member is disposed adjacent the outer side of the picker stick and parallel therewith, and the member is longitudinally adjustable so as to raise or lower the lug strap as desired.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is easily and simply constructed, inexpensive to manufacture, and one which will be very efficient in operation.

The coupling member 7 is formed in two parts, one of the parts, which is designated by the numeral 8, be-



With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, which will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:-

Figure 1 is a detail perspective of the device applied;

Fig. 2 is a perspective of one end of the holder;

Figs. 3 and 4 are detail perspectives of the lower end of the holder.

In describing my invention I shall refer to the drawings in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views. The numeral 1 designates a picker stick which is of the ordinary type used in looms of the character to which this device is applicable, and which is provided adjacent its head with the usual projection 2 thereon. The type of lug strap 3 illustrated in the accompanying drawings is covered by Letters Patent No. 707,406, and which is the type commonly used in this character of devices. However, any lug strap that is provided with a yoke 4 that surrounds the picker stick 4 may be employed. The outer end of the lug strap 3 is connected

ing formed of a rod with its upper end flattened and having a spring hook 9 formed thereon. The lower end of the rod 8 is externally threaded as shown at 10 for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully described. The upper end of the rod 8 is connected with the picker stick 4 adjacent its upper end by means of a flat plate 11 secured to the outer side of the picker stick, as shown at 12, and this plate is provided with oppositely bent angular upper and lower portions 13 and 14. The upper portion is adapted to engage the opposite sides of the picker stick, while the lower portion has a horizontally disposed pivot bar 15 positioned between its sides. The spring hook 9 on the upper end of the bar 8 is adapted to engage the pivot bar 15, whereby the coupling member will be pivotally and detachably connected with the picker stick.

The lower portion of the coupling member 7 is formed from a flat metal strap 16 which has on its lower end a spring hook 17. Secured to the outer side of the yoke 4 of the lug strap is a hinge member 18, that projects upwardly therefrom and has mounted between its

(Continued on Page 8.)

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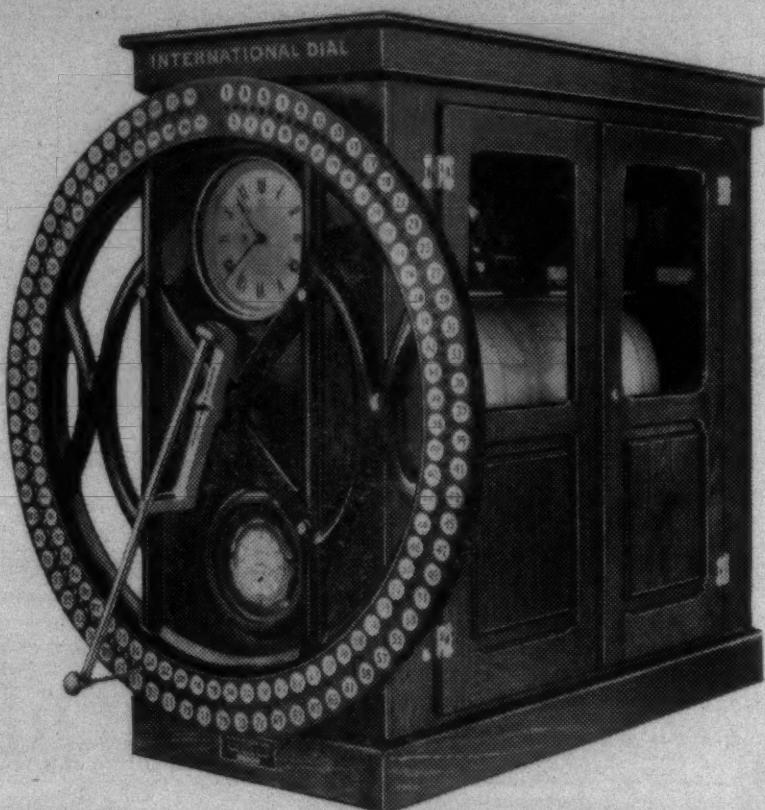
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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Uneven Drawing.

Editor:

Will you please publish the following question on your discussion page. I am having some trouble with uneven drawing. I am making 50s sliver with draft of 6, with 1 1-16 inch cotton combed stock. My roll setting is first to second 1 3-16, second to third, 1 5-16, third to fourth, 1 7-16.

The frames are almost new and metallic rolls. Now what puzzles me I have one frame with one end extremely uneven and the other five ends are fairly good. On some frames two ends are uneven and the others fairly good. I notice when I change to the gear to run the ends slacker, that I can't run them, but it matters not how slack I run them those same ends will be uneven. I will appreciate any information I can get on the question.

N. C.

Supply of Sodium Nitrate.

When the war challenged the attention of Americans to their more or less complete dependence on foreign countries for many commodities indispensable to their welfare, it gave a powerful impetus to the creation of new industries. Captains of American industry were spurred to activity by that greatest of forces, necessity, and immediately applied themselves to the task of winning for their country a second independence—an independence of foreign supplies in the successful exploitation of their staple industries.

Under the pressure of war conditions, the greatest development has doubtless been witnessed in the chemical field. The creation of a coal-tar industry such as America now enjoys—with its ramifications into practically every industrial undertaking in the community of American effort—might well serve as the proud boast of a generation. It has actually been accomplished in a short two years. A further important step toward industrial inde-

pendence is now indicated in the announcement that the fixation of nitrogen from air has been accomplished on a commercial basis.

While it was anticipated that in time a fixation process would be discovered which would be commercially practicable, the announcement that nitrates so produced are today actually on the market comes as a surprise. Before the war, we were dependent on Chile for nitrate of soda and nitrate acid—commodities essential in time of war for the manufacture of explosives and at all times for numerous essential chemical manufactures. The development of an American coal-tar industry indeed relieved conditions somewhat by supplying us in 1916 with 81,000 tons of ammonia. But how far short this supply fell of our requirements may be of inorganic fixed nitrogen (ammonia and nitrates) for fertilizer and other purposes amounts to about 180,000 tons.

With our participation in the war, our needs are of course tremendously increased.

The announcement of a new source for nitrates, therefore, could not possibly have come at a more opportune time. To an infinitely greater extent than in previous wars, success in the present con-

flict depends on an abundant supply of munitions and food. And in agriculture and munitions manufacture alike, the nitrates are an indispensable factor.

The American Nitrogen Products Co. enjoys the distinction of being the first to succeed in making the air subservient in this special way to the industrial needs of the nation. Their Sodium Nitrate, produced through a fixation process, is now being offered by their sole selling agents, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., of New York.

Lug-Strap Support For Looms.

(Continued from Page 6) projecting portions a pivot bar 19. The spring hook 17 of the strap 16 is adapted to engage the bar 19, whereby the strap at the lower end of the coupling member will be pivotally and detachably connected with the yoke of the lug strap.

This coupling member 7 is made longitudinally adjustable by providing the upper end of the strap 16 with a lateral extension 20 having a central opening 21 therethrough, in

which the lower end of the rod 8 is slidably mounted. This lower end of the rod is provided with a pair of greater extent than in previous nuts 22 that are disposed on opposite sides of the extension, and owing to the fact that the lower end of the rod is externally threaded, these nuts are adapted to lock the extension at various longitudinally adjusted positions along said rod.

By this means it is obvious that by releasing the nuts 22 the strap may be moved along the rod, and owing to the fact that the strap is connected with the lug strap 3, this strap will be raised or lowered accordingly. Upon tightening the nuts 22 against opposite sides of the extension, the strap 16 will be securely locked in position.

From the foregoing description, it will be observed that my improved connection between the picker and stick and the lug strap, allows the lug strap to be substantially vertically adjusted to any desired position. Owing to the fact that the lug strap is likewise longitudinally adjustable, the distance of the throw of the picker stick may be varied at the will of the operator. This connection also reduces to a minimum the wear on the picker stick and the lug strap.

Copyright Pact With Russia.

Petrograd, July 12.—At the initiative of the Washington government the Russian minister of justice has prepared a bill authorizing the conclusion of a copyright convention with the United States.

The convention covers literature, the drama and music, and will be submitted for the approval of the provisional government.

Social Circle Cotton Mill Co., Social Circle, Ga.

R. P. Sweeney.....Superintendent
C. B. Vineing.....Cashier
O. E. Wilson.....Carder and Spinner
Will Greenwood.....Weaver
C. I. Pounds.....Cloth Room
E. S. Dease.....Master Mechanic

Mr. Jordaw:

In the next issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin we will have a page on the Morse Silent Chain that will interest you.

GEO. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.



Carrier Engineering Corporation

BOSTON 39 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK
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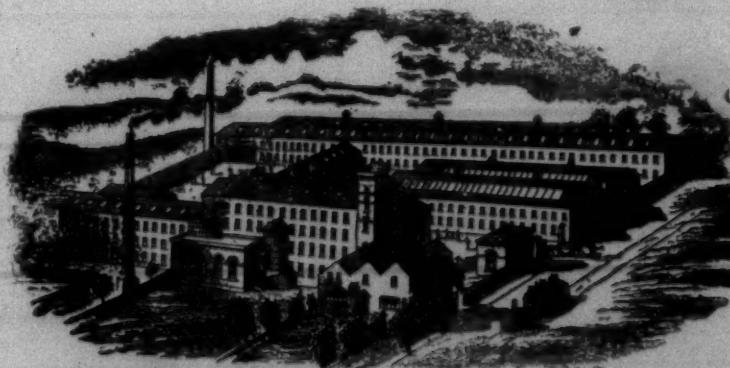
RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

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Huddersfield,
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302 Broadway
NEW YORK

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

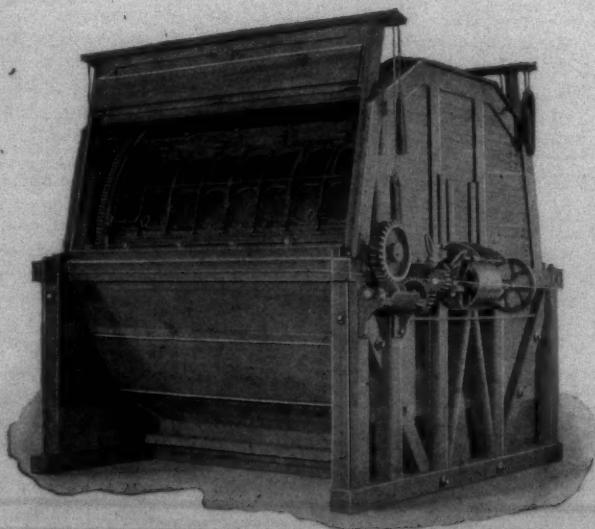
STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO. 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

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Revolving Cylinder Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines

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Circulating Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines

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Southern Representative:

FRED H. WHITE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, July 26, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.
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DAVID CLARK..... Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR..... Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917

Hearing on Keating Bill Rules.

In our long experience with the cotton manufacturers of the South we have never seen them make a worse showing than at the hearing upon the rules for the Keating Child Labor Bill, held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday.

When a committee of mill men appeared at the office of Chairman Post, of the Commission, thirty minutes after the hearing closed he immediately announced:

"The commission has decided to sustain the rules without any changes whatever with the exception of Regulation 7. The brief filed by Mr. David Clark in regard to Regulation 7 seems to indicate that the provisions of that regulation are not legal and that it is optional with the manufacturers how they divide the time of their employees. However, we have submitted Mr. Clark's brief to our attorneys and the attorneys of the National Child Labor Committee and we will not give a ruling upon Regulation 7 until after we get their report."

The only other point gained at the hearing was the confirmation of the fact that the Keating Bill will not apply to goods made in August, 1917. Mr. Clark had previously obtained a ruling to that effect, but the Commission explained that the Solicitor of the Department of Labor, who is under the U. S. Attorney General, has officially ruled that sonable or illegal.

goods made prior to Sept. 1st, 1917 did not come under the Child Labor Law.

Finding that a large number of cotton manufacturers were to be present at the hearing David Clark as Secretary of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers called a conference at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., for 11 a. m. Monday and the conference was very well attended. After three hours' discussion of the necessary changes in the rules Mr. Clark moved that a steering committee be appointed consisting of one man from each state represented and also two attorneys, Nathan Williams of the National Manufacturers' Association and E. S. Parker, Graham, N. C. This motion was seconded and passed after being amended to include two men from each state.

Motion was also unanimously passed that no one speak at the hearing without the consent of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee met at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon and were in session for several hours.

The chairman announced that he was opposed to filing protests against any of the regulations except the section relating to proof of age while other men insisted upon filing objections to every section that was considered to be unreasonable or illegal.

After a hot discussion a vote was taken and the chairman lost by two votes, whereupon he ruled that Mr. Nathan Williams and Mr. E. S. Parker were not members of the Steering Committee and that their votes could not be counted.

It was a most discourteous proceeding, for Mr. Williams represented the National Association of Manufacturers composed of 6,000 manufacturing establishments and both he and Mr. Parker had positively been named in Mr. Clark's motion appointing the Steering Committee.

After the ruling of the chair, Mr. Clark said he intended to file objections to other sections and particularly to Regulation No. 7.

As a compromise it was decided that the chairman should present the objections to sections relating to proof of age and that those who desired to present other objections could remain for a second conference and prepare their objections.

The hearing on Regulation was held at 10 a. m. Tuesday morning before J. Wilson Lattimore, Judge of the Juvenile Court, District of Columbia and Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor and Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, sat at the right of the Commissioners and Miss Grace Abbott sat at their left.

The Commission heard the arguments with exceeding patience and courtesy. After several hosiery manufacturers from Pennsylvania had presented objections the chairman of the Southern Conference presented the objections to the proof of age and asked that the parents' certificates be accepted if countersigned by a public health officer or person designated by the Governor of the State. He presented the case well, but unfortunately was drawn into stating that the requirement of two physicians' certificates would be satisfactory and by that admission, in our opinion, lost the entire case. Following the chairman it seemed that every manufacturer seemed to feel it his duty to "make a talk" and unfortunately many of them seemed to know very little about the tentative rules or the provisions of the Keating Bill. A few clear cut and forceful appeals were made, but most of them were utterly useless and greatly weakened the cause of the mill men.

At the close of the morning session Mr. Nathan Williams, with a two-minute explanation, presented the legal proof prepared by Mr. Clark's attorney on Regulation No. 7 and a very able brief by Hudson C. Millar offering objections to sections of the regulations.

The Commissioners requested that a committee of cotton manufacturers be named for an advisory purpose in case they were needed and W. A. Erwin, Durham, N. C.; J. S. Carr, Jr., Durham, N. C.; D. Y. Cooper, Henderson, N. C., and David Clark, Charlotte, N. C., were named for the South.

About 4 p. m. the hearing closed

and, as stated above, Chairman Post shortly thereafter announced that all the rules with the possible exception of Regulation 7 would be sustained.

The Cotton Manufacturer's Bit.

The English have given us the phrase, "Do your bit"—and they could not have given us a better one. As the nation gradually goes on a war basis, it behooves each one of us to find where we can best do our bit—and do it. All of us cannot go to the firing lines, and the Government has worked out elaborate plans so that only those who are best suited to fight, will go and fight, and those left at home will do their bit at home. The work is to be done at home is just as important as that to be done at the front, and the duties of those who stay are just as clearly defined as the duties of the men in the fighting forces.

The cotton manufacturer's "bit" is a big order. Never before has there been a time when their best efforts will be needed as they are needed now. It is true that efficiency has been so continuously preached to the mill men for the last few years they may be pardoned for being "fed up" on it, but they are just entering the time when the supreme test of their efficiency will come.

On few other industries in the country will war's burden of responsibility fall more heavily than upon the cotton mills. Their initial job is to clothe and furnish with innumerable other necessities the vast army which the government is going to assemble. And having once clothed them, they must keep it up, for clothes do not last long in the trenches.

Were it possible to give in yards the amount of cloth it will take to keep our fighting men in clothes, tents and all other supplies in which cotton enters, the figures would be almost unbelievable. The army and navy, for clothing alone, will call on the textile mills for unlimited quantities of cloth.

Not only must our mills furnish our armed forces, but from our allies, as long as the war lasts, will come a tremendous and insistent demand for all classes of goods.

Aside from all war needs, the civilian population of this and other countries must be clothed. Our home needs are large, and added to these is an ever increasing call from other countries for American goods. Many countries which formerly secured the bulk of their cotton goods in Europe now look to this country for their supplies, and this business is steadily increasing.

The men in the mills have their work cut out for them and only by the most careful management and efficient methods of operation will they be able to meet the demands that are going to be made upon them. Waste of all kinds must be stopped. That which is usually wasted must be saved and converted from waste into some useful product. It is here that we may well learn a lesson from the enemy. By their wonderful ability to conserve every possible source of supply, to waste practically nothing at all, the

(Continued on Page 16)

PERSONAL NEWS

G. V. Tallent has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

W. G. Young has resigned as superintendent of the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. P. Clark has been appointed superintendent of the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. C. Gilmore has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Avondale Mill, Birmingham, Ala.

W. B. Holt has accepted the position of superintendent of the Eatonton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. D. Cobb has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn.

H. G. Smith, formerly of the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Clinchfield Mill No. 2, Marion, N. C.

W. G. McBrayer, of Shelby, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Knox Hosiery Mill, Cleveland, Tenn.

E. J. Wolfe has accepted the position of overseer of weaving No. 3 at the Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

J. H. Sprinkle has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

E. M. Holliday, formerly of the Lowe Mill, Huntsville, Ala., is now overseer of finishing at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

G. H. Parker has been promoted from night to day overseer of spinning at the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

James Doss, formerly of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Taylor McBroom has resigned as overseer of carding at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. H. Merrit has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to take effect August 1st.

M. P. Crawford has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Sally B. Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. M. Berry has resigned as second hand at the Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., and accepted a similar position at Abbeville, S. C.

W. R. Owens, overseer of carding at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., has been given charge of the spinning also.

J. W. Splawn has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 2 weaving at the Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

J. H. Gibson has resigned as superintendent of the Eatonton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, and returned to his former position at Lavonia, Ga.

Joseph Dunn has been promoted from overseer of spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to superintendent of the Sally B. Mills, of the same place.

J. S. Bachman, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., has been on a business and pleasure trip to Columbia and other South Carolina points.

H. M. Walton has resigned as overseer of carding at the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn., to become superintendent of the Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C.

James Oates has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at night at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., to become general overseer of spinning and winding at the Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala.



Albany Grease is used on every bearing from the power house to line shafting where a dependable, efficient, economical lubricant is desired. Albany Grease is the most universally used lubricant in Textile Mills throughout the world. A sample and a cup will be sent upon request for trial. No charge made.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY
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B. F. Spears has resigned his position as superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Halifax Mills, South Boston, Va.

Tax Discussion Been Postponed.

After careful consideration and discussion on the part of the leading business men of the state, it has been deemed the part of wisdom to postpone the conference of business men that was called for Raleigh Thursday July 26, at which time it was planned to discuss freely and fully the provisions of the pending war tax bill. This action was taken as the result of the withdrawal by the Senate finance committee of the bill for further consideration, the business men deciding that a meeting to consider it under the circumstances would be premature. As one of the mill men expressed it, "until we know just what is proposed, it would be injudicious to enter upon a discussion of its provisions and their probable effect upon the business interests of the state".

Secretary Hudson C. Millar, of the Cotton Manufacturers association of North Carolina, is sending out letters today stating the facts in the case. The following is a copy of a telegram issued yesterday:

"Inasmuch as the war revenue bill was recently withdrawn by the Senate finance committee and is therefore still under consideration, it has been deemed best to postpone the business men's meeting called to consider the proposed bill in Raleigh on Thursday, July 26.

"Hudson C. Millar,

George Witherspoon Interned at Charlotte.

George Witherspoon, the popular traveling representative of the Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., has for the past three weeks been unable to make his accustomed rounds and those who are wont to gaze on his smiling countenance at regular intervals are doubtless asking, "Where is George?"

Sometime ago he developed very serious trouble in one of his ears and since that time has been interned at the Charlotte Sanitorium at Charlotte. He has undergone several very painful and serious operations in the ear, throat and nose besides a variety of other tortures, but we are glad to state that he is now improving and hopes to be back on the job at an early date.

George says that while his idea of no fun at all is being at the mercy of an ear specialist with a knife, still his confinement has not been wholly lacking in that comfort, which arises out of the gentle ministrations of the fair sex.

Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.

T. J. Jones.....	Carder
W. F. Henderson.....	Spinner
S. J. Gibson.....	Winder
Jas. Goodman.....	Master Mechanic

Cochran Cotton Mill, Coekran, Ga.

W. L. Beyer	Superintendent
J. F. Greek	Carder
John C. Hurt	Spinner
T. H. Barnes.....	Weaving & Slashing
G. W. Cook	Cloth Room
T. C. Gore	M. M.

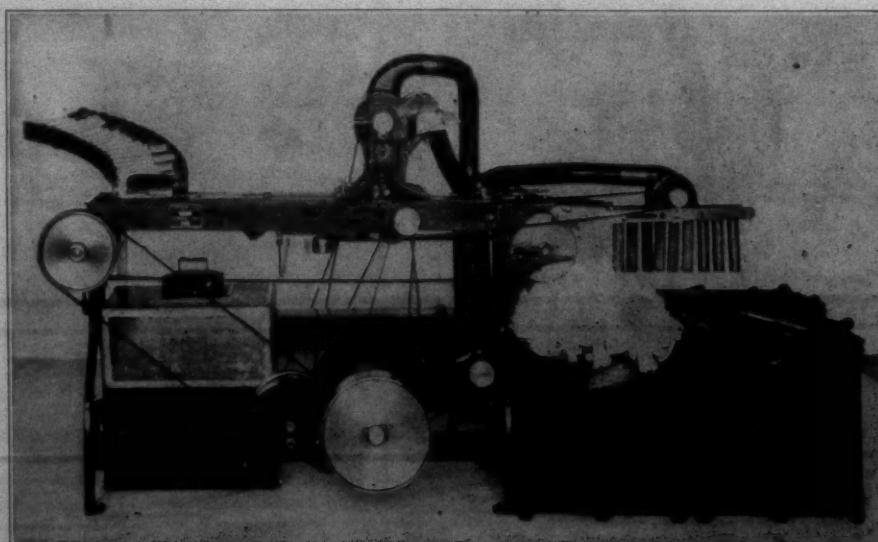
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Burlington, N. C.—The Hopedale Mills, which recently made extensive enlargements to their plant, are erecting a number of new mill houses, all of which will be modern in every particular.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—The Columbia Cotton Mills have incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000, by John D. Hutton, W. J. McGill and others. They have not announced details concerning the mill.

Gastonia, N. C.—An amendment to the charter of the Gray Manufacturing company was issued at Raleigh increasing the capital stock from \$200,000 to \$600,000.

A large number of Gastonia men will attend the meeting in Raleigh July 26 to protest against the excess profits bill.

Statesville, N. C.—The Jewell Knitting mills, which were recently incorporated here, as noted, have changed the name of the mills to the Queen Knitting Mills, it having been found that there was already a company in operation with the same name that the company first selected. Work on the building is progressing very rapidly.

Fayetteville, N. C.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent was declared by the Holt-Williamson Manufacturing company at a directors' meeting held in this city. The directors found the financial and physical condition of the company to be excellent. The dividend will be paid to stockholders of record of July 1.

Red Springs, N. C.—The Red Springs Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. The incorporators are B. W. Townsend, J. L. MacMillan, H. S. Toon and others.

About two years ago plans were made to organize a cotton mill company here and \$100,000 was subscribed for the purpose. It is not known whether the new company is the outgrowth of the former movement or an entirely new venture.

Leaksville, N. C.—The Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills company's new mill at Leaksville is about completed and the machinery is being installed as rapidly as possible. From one to five carloads of machinery is being unloaded each day.

The building is a modern one story brick, 290 by 390 feet, concrete floors of much thickness have been laid to sustain the tons of heavy machinery that will be placed on the mill operation.

The mill will employ about 300 hands and be under the following department heads: General superintendent, B. A. Förster; assistant, B. W. Koontz; boss carder, J. H. Shorter; boss spinner, C. L. Coggins; boss weaver, P. B. Moore.

Charleston, S. C.—The Charleston Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by Julius and Charles D. Grost. The company has already purchased a building and it is understood that machinery for both spinning and weaving will be installed.

Dallas, Texas.—Two persons were seriously hurt and property damage of several thousand dollars was done when a slasher machine on the second floor of the Dallas Cotton Mills gave way and crashed through the second and first floors into the basement. The heavy machine, weighing several tons, crashed onto several looms on the first floor, but as was reviewed, and the following

Concord, N. C.—A meeting was held Thursday in their office at the Cabarrus Savings bank, of the directors of the Cannon and Cabarrus Manufacturing companies, whose mills are located in Concord and Kannapolis, and of the Gibson Manufacturing company, whose plant is in Concord.

Business for the past six months

mi-annual dividends were ordered paid: Cannon Manufacturing Company, 6 per cent on a capital stock of \$2,500,000, amounting to \$150,000; Cabarrus Manufacturing company, 6 per cent on a capital stock of \$850,000, amounting to \$51,000; Gibson Manufacturing company, 5 per cent on a capital stock of \$375,000, amounting to \$18,750.

This makes a total of \$219,750 issued in dividend checks to the stockholders, for the business done in the past six months.

Sylacauga, Ala.—One of the largest deals among Alabama cotton mill interests was consummated just before the close of the week just ending, when the M. C. Kiser Real Estate Company, of Atlanta, acting for Lenier Bros. and Freeman Bros., purchased the Highland City and Chinabee Cotton Mills, located at Talladega, Ala. The purchasers are operators of large cotton mills at West Point, Ga., and Lanett, Ala.

Representatives of the real estate firm which conducted the negotiations said Saturday night that the new owners would take possession of the newly-acquired properties on August 1.

The mills, which pass to the control of Lanier Bros. and Freeman Bros., were owned by a corporation of which J. H. Hicks, of Talladega, is president. It is stated that the mills will be greatly enlarged, an important statement in view of the fact that as present operated 12,000 spindles were employed.

While the consideration was not disclosed, it is known that the deal for the two mills involves several hundred thousand dollars.

Child Labor Law Ruling.

Commissioner E. T. Watson of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, has issued a circular to cotton mill managers on the enforcement of the Keating Child Labor Law. It reads as follows:

In view of the nearness of the approach of the time when the operation of the Federal Child Labor Law will become effective, with all its dangers for both employer and employee, it becomes necessary to request and admonish the management of every textile plant in this state to issue rigid instructions to each superintendent and overseer upon the following points:

When application is made for work for a child under 16 years of age, the superintendent shall ascertain from the parent, guardian or custodian of the child whether a permit was ever issued before to the child. If permit is not produced then the superintendent shall apply to the commissioner to ascertain whether such permit has ever been issued. In no instance must a new registered number sworn statement form be issued to the parent until this has been done.

When the parent, guardian or cus-



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For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal. No matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

Thursday, July 19, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

13

todian claims that a "mistake" as to age was made in an original paper, under no circumstances issue a new numbered statement form. It will not be considered. Make a statement of the case, referring to the original permit number, or sending in the permit itself, and accompany such statement by a sworn affidavit made in the ordinary way from the physician attending the mother at the birth of the child. No other affidavit as to date of birth will be accepted, and it is useless to send the in. If the physician's statement sustains the claim the change will be made on the statement already on file, and on the original held by the mill of issue, and a new permit will be issued.

When a notary probates a statement, as required by law, it is his duty to take every possible precaution, such as demanding Bible records, insurance papers or other good evidence, to see that the statements made are correct.

Parents, overseers and others should be warned as to the extreme risk they run in making or conniving at the making of a false statement as to age. For the parent, when convicted, it means the Federal prison; for the employers it means heavy punishment and fine in the Federal Court, and the ruling of the products of the plant out of interstate commerce.

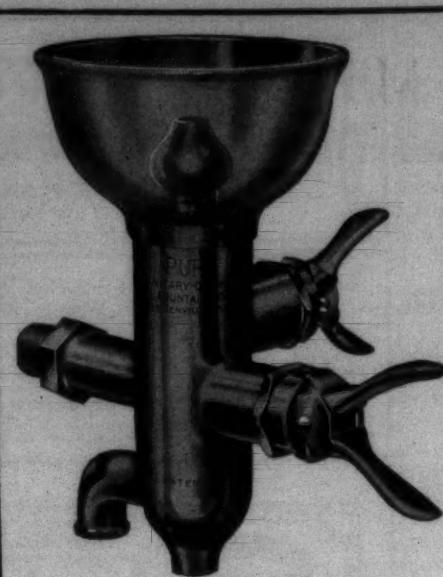
Under the new Federal law the State Department works with the Federal authorities. Already many child labor cases have been set aside for fullest investigation by the Federal officers, even in instances where "mistakes" of age have been allowed corrections.

I am forced to advise every employer of child labor, under the law, that the actual possession of the permit issued by the commissioner is necessary before any child can be put to work. The permit is the chief requirement of the law, and no employer can presume that it will be issued, and go ahead and put the child to work. If he does so he knowingly violates the law, and will surely be indicted upon detection.

Disregard the printed instructions heretofore on the back of permits, that the children or their parents shall be the custodians of permits. Henceforward the mill will take up and hold the permit during the period the child is employed in the plant, turning it over to the child when employment ceases.

Under no circumstances will the Federal government give any consideration to a parent's sworn statement.

I would earnestly advise, therefore, that in taking sworn statements to be sent in, henceforth every mill accompany the statement with a sworn affidavit of the attending physician at time of birth as to the age of the child. I am satisfied that



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Water Makes EFFI-
CIENCY and SATIS-
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Fountain Keeps Them
Well and Prevents the
Spread of Disease. Why
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A postal will bring full
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PURO MEANS PREPAREDNESS

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Drinking Fountain Company
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A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bid., Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. COTHRAN, Manager

that will be the least evidence that the Federal Government will accept, and those who get these affidavits before September 1st will save themselves much trouble. On September 1st, otherwise, it looks now as if every child employed in the mills in this State will be put out by Federal officers until they qualify with acceptable proof, such as is indicated above.

Hercules

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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were fairly active during the week, a large number of buyers being present, who came to attend the meeting of the dress goods buyers as well as make their regular trip to the market. Toward the end of the week, the trade was more concerned with the drawing of men for the army than with business, but conditions were readjusted again after the lottery at Washington was over.

The interest of the buyers in the market was centered chiefly on the efforts of the garment manufacturers to bring about acceptance of net terms of delivery instead of the discount terms which have prevailed for a number of years. The proposition of the manufacturers is opposed by retailers on the ground that no change in the terms of the sale of a line of goods should be made during the continuance of the season. For instance, retailers point out that large sales of ready-to-wear garments have already been made at established prices, less 10 per cent, with the expectation that such terms would hold throughout the season.

As yet no prices have been named on spring ginghams and are not expected to be named before September. The better grade of white goods have sold freely of late and manufacturers have booked some very substantial orders. Sheer white goods have been bought heavily by buyers now in the market, the prices ranging from 10 1-2 to 14 1-2 cents a yard.

Converters of cotton goods have booked orders for large lots of goods at prices which are from 25 to 50 per cent above those which prevailed in July of last year.

Print cloths were quiet during the week, and buyers showed little interest in offerings. While in some quarters, second hands were obtainable at slight concessions, in other quarters the full first hands quotations were asked. Converters seem to be standing still for the present, although the trade thinks that there will be a renewed demand for goods a little later on. Prices for first hands are ruling firm at former levels and concessions are not obtainable in any quarter. Spot and near future supplies are scarce.

The demand for export continues and it is feared that the time will soon be reached when the supply will be exhausted. The Scandinavian countries are still in the market for supplies and although it is reported in some quarters that there is nothing of volume being shipped partly on account of the shipping situation it is still reported that buyers are taking additional supplies to be shipped whenever the opportunity is open.

Central and South America is still in the market for shippers about on a par with the former demand from this section. Cuba which has been coming back from time to time

is giving some satisfactory business it reported and from all indications it would seem that the recent internal political trouble has been settled. Mexico is still proving to be one of the best customers that is in the market at this time. Buyers from this section are in the market from week to week and some large business is reported to have been put over.

In the Far East the situation is quiet with the exception of India which is taking supplies at about the same rate as has been the case for some time back. Buyers are in the market from this section for piece goods to a larger extent than they are for other dry goods supplies although it is said that there is some demand for other lines as well.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloths:

38 42 in., 64x60, 5.35 yd..10 1-2c.

Gray goods:

38 1-2 in., 64x60, 5.35 yd. 10 3-4c.

39 4-2 in., 68x72, 4.75 yd..12c.

39-in., 72x76, 4.25 yd..13 1-2c.

39-in., 80x90, 4 yd....14 1-2c.

Brown sheetings:

36-in., 56x60, 4 yd..13c.

36-in., 48x48, 3 yd..14 3-4c.

36-in., 48x48, 4 yd..12 to 12 1-4c.

31-in., 48x48, 5 yd..10 to 10 1-4c.

Drills, 37-in., 3 yd.....16c.

Denims, 2-20s (Indigo).25 to 28c.

Ticking, 8-oz.30 to 35c.

Standard prints10c.

Exports of Cotton.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly one hundred million pounds of American cotton in excess of normal requirements is going to neutral countries of Europe, according to reports made to Government officials. Sweden, Norway, Holland, Denmark and Spain, according to the figures, are receiving vastly greater shipments of cotton, a vital necessity in the manufacture of the explosives needed in the war-making countries.

According to the reports laid before officials here, these five countries received 524,000 bales of American cotton in the cotton year 1915-16 as against 337,000 bales in the year 1913-14, just before the war began. The European neutrals received an even greater quantity of cotton from this country in the intermediate war year, 1914-15, when they took 1,998,000 bales an unprecedented quantity. Holland received 100,000 bales during the second war year, 521,000 during the first year, and 37,000 during the year before the war. Denmark took 9,000 bales during the last year, 35,000 during the second year of the war, and in 1913-14 it had no imports of cotton. Norway jumped from imports of 2,000 bales in 1913-14 to 48,000 in 1914-15, and 16,000 during the last year. Sweden, which the year before the war took only 28,000 bales, received 752,000 in 1914-15, and 66,000 last year. Spain, with normal imports of 270,000 bales in 1913-14 took 442,000 bales in 1914-15 and 333,000 bales last year.

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TWISTER RING GREASE
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W. BECKERS ANILINE AND CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

THE MARK OF STERLING
VALUE IN ELECTRICAL
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GREENVILLE, S. C.



**HOLDS THE FIBRE
ON THE YARN**

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

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Finishings

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Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

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ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales in the yarn market were small last week and many of the dealers reported that they did less business than they had in any week for a year and a half. Most of the sales were made to buyers outside of the Philadelphia district.

It is reported that coarse numbers of carded yarns are accumulating in this market. Knitters will pay top prices for the finer numbers, but pass the coarse numbers by. Prices on coarse numbers are so high that they have checked consumption. While knitters are buying cautiously, and not speculating by buying in excess of their needs, they do not hesitate to pay the high prices when they need yarn for orders already on hand.

Buying of combed yarns has slackened somewhat, due both to high price and the between seasons period. Spinners who are well sold up are very indifferent about new business. Many of them are unwilling to sell very far ahead as they believe that prices are going higher later on.

Weavers are taking only small quantities of yarns to fill in with and there is no indication that they will change their methods any time in the near future. Where a manufacturer has only a small amount of business on hand or a prospect of getting it soon, he is not interested in buying yarns. There is a great variation in prices and prices usually depend on how badly the buyer wants the yarn.

Southern Single Skeins			
4s.	40	—	20s. 44
6s.	40	—	22s. 45
8s.	41	—	24s. 46
10s.	42	—	26s. 50
12s.	43	—	30s. 51
16s.	44	—	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s.	41	—	24s. 47
6s.	41	—	26s. 50
8s.	41 1/2	—	30s. 51
10s.	42	—	36s. 62
12s.	43	—	40s. 63
14s.	43	—	50s. 82
16s.	44	—	60s. 85
20s.	44	—	
Southern Single Chain Warps			
8s.	40	—	22s. 43
10s.	41	—	24s. 46
12s.	41	—	26s. 48
14s.	41 1/2	—	30s. 52
16s.	42	—	40s. 66
20s.	43	—	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s.	42	—	24s. 50
10s.	42 1/2	—	26s. 51
12s.	43	—	30s. 53
14s.	43	—	40s. 64
16s.	44	—	50s. 83
20s.	44	—	
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.			
6s.	41 1/2	—	22s. 47 1/2
8s.	42	—	24s. 47 1/2
10s.	42 1/2	—	24s. extra 53 1/2
12s.	44	—	26s. 54
14s.	44 1/2	—	30s. 55
16s.	45	—	40s. 63
18s.	46 1/2	—	22s. colors 51
Two-Ply Carder Peeler Cones			
12s.	41	—	30s. 58
14s.	42	—	36s. 68
16s.	43	—	38s. 65
18s.	44	—	40s. 73
20s.	48	—	50s. 78
22s.	50	—	60s. 93
24s.	52	—	70s. 1.08
26s.	54	—	80s. 1.23
28s.	56	—	
Combed Peeler Cones.			
8s.	56 1/2	—	24s. 61
10s.	56 1/2	—	25s. 61 1/2
12s.	57 1/2	—	28s. 62
14s.	58 1/2	—	30s. 68
16s.	59 1/2	—	32s. 72
18s.	60	—	34s. 73
20s.	60 1/2	—	36s. 76
22s.	61	—	40s. 80
Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins			

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PERSONAL ITEMS

R. E. Henry has resigned as general superintendent of the Victor-Monaghan Mills Co., to become manager of the Utica Cotton Co., at Utica, N. Y.

D. C. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Elizabeth Cotton

Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become superintendent of the new Mutual Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. McFalls has resigned as superintendent of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept a similar position with Elizabeth Cotton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton Mill Machinery in China.
(Continued from Page 3)

sells at a higher price than that from other mills, the machinery being, it is said, of an improved type. All of the machinery in this particular mill was imported from England.—Consular Report:

The Cotton Manufacturers Bit.
(Continued from Page 10)

German nation is able to defy the armed forces of practically the whole world. Whatever else may be said of the Germans, their efficiency and their skill in manufacturing and conservation of every resource is a mighty good thing to acquire.

The cotton manufacturers are well aware of the responsibility that faces them and the task that is theirs. No body of men in the country is more loyal and patriotic than the men in the mills, nor more suited to stupendous undertaking that lies ahead of them. Theirs is a wonderful opportunity for service. They are ready and willing to serve. They will do their bit.

Seydel Circular.

The following has been sent out by the Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, was plant recently burned:

"Our motto remains—'At Your Service.'

"On the 9th of this month fire destroyed our Sizol plant—five years of constant building up was destroyed in less than two hours.

"To day—only ten days later—we are proud to announce that we are running—actually producing Sizol and ready to keep all the looms in America going.

"We have worked hard knowing that our friends counted on us for Sizol service and we herewith offer it.

The Seydel Mfg. Company.

RAWHIDE
LOOM
PICKERS

If soaked, should be soaked in sperm oil, but should be thoroughly dry before soaking. We carry a stock of all standard styles which are thoroughly seasoned and ready to put in oil when received.



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SACO, MAINE

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Write for terms. Address

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What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shambow"



Address
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

ARABOL SOLUBLE SOFTENING OIL


TRADE MARK
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SUPERIOR TO TALLOW and cheaper. Used with starch on all classes of warps. Neutral. Especially valuable on warps, which, while requiring light sizing, must be very strong and smooth. It is strictly uniform and has none of the drawbacks of tallow. Can be used with any kind of starch or sizing material. Is especially valuable when used with a Soluble Gum, such as our Gum G, Yorkshire Gum, Scotch Gum, and the like, all of which attract moisture and lay the fibre, thereby prevent shedding. Arabol Softening Oil penetrates the yarn, and lubricates the fibre. Never gets rancid as tallow does and always keeps the slasher cylinders smooth and bright. The yarn never sticks when this Oil is used. Trial barrel sent on approval.

OIL LUBRICATES—TALLOW DOES NOT
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St. ONGE Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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Are Your Spinning Spindles Straight?

This is one of the most important things in your Spinning Room. A Crooked Spindle CANNOT BE PLUMBED OR SET and will cause the spindle to VIBRATE and WEAR FLAT on the side of the bearing.

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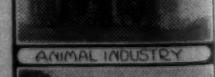
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"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent. 250 cotton mills in the South now use this varnish.

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SULPHUR BROWNS
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BI-CHROMATE OF SODA

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Mule Spinners Wanted.

WANTED—A few good non union mule spinners steady employment. Good spinners can average about twenty dollars per week. Apply to R. M. Barham, Overseer Mule Spinning Department, Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

Wanted.

A Denn warper tender. We have a good job in a healthy community, on good work at good wages. For the right kind of man. He must be sober, and able to get off the work.

Vance Cotton Mills,
Salisbury, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Wanted A 1 Roller Coverer for mill of 21,000 spindles. Only sober, reliable and energetic men need apply. J. F. Long, superintendent, Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

WANTED at once A1 card grinder to grind 20 cards. Will pay the right man \$2.40 per day.

King Cotton Mill Corporation,
T. L. Curlee, Supt.
Burlington, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want a good card grinder at \$2.00 per day and a good second hand at \$2.00 per day. No night work. Apply to H. C. Moore, overseer carding, Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

Bobbins For Sale.

We have for sale ten to twelve thousand 9x4 1-2 Intermediate bobbins in good condition.

The Russell Mfg. Co.,

Alexander City, Ala.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Have been overseer of carding and combing for six years. Age 34, married, can get best results and furnish good references. Address 1921.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 1922.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarn and duck. Strictly sober and eager to get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable

and competent man. Address 1923.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have three hands for mill besides myself. Best references from present and former employers. Address No. 1924.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for four years but desire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also have long practical experience and get results. Address No. 1926.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Ten years experience on duck, drills, towels, damask, etc. Now employed but desire to change for better salary, can handle any size job and give references. Address 1927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31. Good references. Address No. 1928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all kinds of goods including dobby work, and can do designing, beaming and slashing. Can get results and can furnish good references. Address 1929.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Age 46, married. Can furnish high class references. Address 1930.

WANT position as master mechanic in cotton mill. Can give A 1 reference as to my ability in the economical handling of steam and electric plants. At present em-notice. Address No. 1931.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer for 15 years and at present employed but for good reason prefer to change. Married, strictly sober. Good references. Held one job 20 years. Address 1933.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of a medium size yarn mill, where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14's to 12's, have 19 years' experience in mill. Six years as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from the I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 1934.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as second hand and overseer of weaving and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1936.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Less Waste—Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S.C.

Providence, R. I.

We Have for Sale

Complete 4,000 spindle yarn mill equipment, modern and in good condition, consisting of:

KITSON PICKERS
SACO-PETTEE CARDS
WOONSOCKET SLUBBERS AND INTERMEDIATES
PROVIDENCE SPEEDERS
FALES & JENKS SPINNING FRAMES
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ALL NECESSARY SUPPLIES, HUMIDIFIERS, ETC.
Suitable for 10s to 20s ply yarns. Available July 15th.

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"THE PROBLEM OF LOCATION" "YOUR PROBLEM."

In selecting a location for your plant you should keep in mind that proximity to raw material, proximity to markets, transportation facilities, low cost of power, abundance of labor, efficiency of labor and economical living conditions for that labor are the sine qua non of success.

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 SACO-Lowell Shops.
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DRINKING FOUNTAINS— Pure Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN— Morse Chain Co.
DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS— William Firth.
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane.
 W. Beckers Aniline & Chem. Wks, Inc.
 Dicks, David & Broadfoot
 John P. Marston
 A. Klipstein & Co.
 Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
 H. A. Metz
 National Aniline and Chemical Co.
 New Brunswick Chemical Co.
 Parsons-Barr Co.
 A. E. Ratner Co., Inc.
 Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.
 Williamsburg Chemical Co.
DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY— Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
 SACO-Lowell Shops.
 C. G. Sargent Sons Corp.
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY— General Electric Co.
 Huntington & Guerry.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS— Link-Belt Company
FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS— American Supply Co.
FLOORING— W. M. Lloyd Co.
FLYER PRESSERS— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
GEARS (SILENT)— General Electric Company
GENERATORS— General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GRID BARS— Brown-St. Onge Co.
HEDDLES— Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
HUMIDIFIERS— American Moltening Co.
 Stuart W. Cramer
 Normalair Co.
 G. M. Park Co.
HUMIDIFYING MACHINES— C. G. Sargent Sons Corp.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT— E. S. Draper.
LINESHAFT BOXES— Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.
LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN— Link-Belt Company

LOOMS— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
 Draper Corporation
 SACO-Lowell Shops
 Stafford Company
LOOM HARNESS, REEDS, PICKERS— Emmons Loom Harness Co.
 Garland Mfg. Co.
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
LOOM LUBRIK— Masury Young Co.
LUBRICANTS— Albany Lubricating Co.
 Masury Young Co.
 N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Co.
LUMBER— W. M. Lloyd Co.
MECHANICAL FILTERS— Norwood Engineering Co.
METERS— General Electric Company.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
MILL CRAYONS— American Supply Co.
MILL STOCKS— A. M. Law & Co.
MILL SUPPLIES— American Supply Co.
MOTORS— General Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
NON-FLUID OIL— N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
OPENING MACHINERY— SACO-Lowell Shops
OVERHAULERS— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
PAINT— Thos. K. Chaffee Co.
PICKERS AND LAPPERS— SACO-Lowell Shops
POWER TRANSMISSION CHAINS— Morse Chain Co.
PREPARATORY MACHINERY— SACO-Lowell Shops
PRESSES— Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
PULLEYS— Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.
RAILROADS— Southern Railway
RING SPINNING FRAMES— SACO-Lowell Shops
RING TRAVELERS— American Supply Co.
 U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
ROLLS— American Supply Co.
 Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
 SACO-Lowell Shops
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES— Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.
 Leatherold Mfg. Co.
ROVING MACHINERY— SACO-Lowell Shops
SADDLES— Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
 Graphite Lubricating Co.
SEPARATORS— Draper Corporation.
SHUTTLES— Draper Corporation
 Shambow Shuttle Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE— Link-Belt Company
SIZING COMPOUNDS— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane
 John P. Marston
 A. Klipstein & Co.
 New Brunswick Chemical Co.
 Seydel Mfg. Co.
 Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
SOFTENERS—COTTON— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane
 New Brunswick Chemical Co.
SOAPS— Seydel Mfg. Co.
 New Brunswick Chemical Co.
 A. Klipstein & Co.
 Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
SPINDLES— Draper Corporation.
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
SPINNING RINGS— Draper Corporation
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING— American Textile Banding Co.
SPoolERS— Draper Corporation
 SACO-Lowell Shops
STARCH— Corn Products Refining Co.
 Keever Starch Co.
STEEL SHAFT HANGERS— Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.
TAPE DRIVES— Barber Mfg. Co.
TEMPLES— Draper Corporation
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES— Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
TOP ROLL VARNISH— Top Roll Varnish Co.

TIME CLOCKS— International Time Recording Co.
TIME RECORDING DEVICES— International Time Recording Co.
TURBINES— General Electric Company
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TWISTERS— Collins Bros.
 Draper Corporation
 SACO-Lowell Shops.
WARPERS— Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
 Draper Corporation
 T. C. Entwistle Co.
WARP STOP MOTIONS— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
 Draper Corporation
 The Stafford Co.

WATER INTAKE SCREENS— Link-Belt Company
WELDING OUTFITS— Bird-Wilcox Co., Inc.
 General Electric Company
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS— Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane
 John P. Marston
 A. Klipstein & Co.
 H. A. Metz
 Seydel Mfg. Co.
WILLOWS— SACO-Lowell Shops
 C. G. Sargent Sons Corp.
WINDERS— SACO-Lowell Shops
 Universal Winding Company

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,

Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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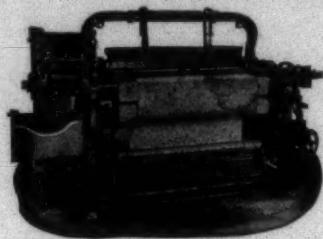
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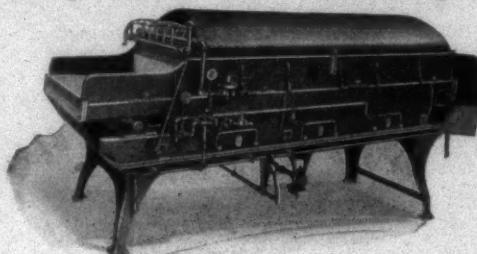
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